

These statements are made, I think, not with a view to persuading the reader, or convincing him of any fact, but perhaps to prepare his mind for a later paragraph.

"What, then, is this problem for solution, this scientific, natural way, and how shall we discover it? It is *organisation* of eugenic activities, discovered through an analysis and synthesis of the human elements involved; separating them historically and individually, examining them closely, then arranging them orderly."

The last proposal gives a gleam of hope; but it is not clear who are the human elements involved—the whole human race, or the members of the "Eugenics Educational and Social Club."

"This Society is campaigning for members. It needs every constitutionally healthy person of 15 years old or over. It needs the middle-aged and elderly for their knowledge and experience and record of healthfulness. It specially needs the youthful (children and grandchildren of the above) for their good working, training and educational possibilities. These latter to be taught the laws of health and eugenics and to be lovingly and intelligently mated and bred together, that their offspring may be hygienically and eugenically born unto them."

Allowance must, of course, be made for American methods of publicity. I myself do not for a moment doubt that this movement is noble in aim and unimpeachable in morals; I can only endorse this last piece of advice:—

"Therefore, interrogate until you are satisfied. No charges will be made for time or information. Simply mailing expenses is all that will be asked of each inquiring person. C. R. Paine, Secretary-Treasurer, 58, De Menil Building, 7th and Pine." R. A. F.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Scientia; I.-IV.; 1920.

LE SUBSTRATUM SLAVE DE L'ALLEMAYNE, by Louis Leger, Paris; pp. 308-311. That there is an important Slav element in the population of Germany is well known. The history of the westward movements of the Slavs is obscure, but there is evidence that the Slav wave extended at least as far as the Elbe and probably farther. According to M. Leger in the seventh or eighth century of our era the Slavs extended to Kiel, Hamburg, Brunswick, Eisenach, Kissingen, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Danauwerth. On the north their frontier was the Baltic, on the south the Danube. The shores of the Baltic were entirely peopled by Slavs. The word Pomeranian means "le peuple qui vit le long (po) de la mare (more). La dénomination slave a survécu sous la forme germanique, Pommern, et le fameux grenadier poméranien, si cher au cœur de M. de Bismarck, n'était qu'un Slave germanisé." In Eastern Bavaria, in Franconia, and in Thuringia there was a number of tribes known as "Serbes." The Lausitz was a Slav region, its name being derived from the Slav word "lug," meaning a marshy country. Leipzig is the town of lime trees from the Slav word "Lipa" = tilleul. Dresden derives its name from Slav words signifying "éclats de bois." "La noble capital de la Saxe était du temps des Slaves un simple port de flottage où venaient échouer des débris de bois." Brandenburg had a capital Branibor, meaning in the Slav language a pine forest. Berlin owes its name to an old Slav word for state or port and meant originally a stockade. Kolberg is derived from the Slav word "breg," a river bank. Glogau is derived from the Slav word "glog" = ivy. Breslau recalls the name of its Slav founder Vratislav. Teplitz is from a Slav word indicating hot springs.

At the present moment when the self-determination of nations has become a watchword or a sophism the question of the origin and admixture of races is of more than usual interest. The ethnology of Europe is a very complex problem upon which the last word still remains to be said. The subject has proved more than of scientific interest. The doctrines of Count de Gobineau and his followers have had heavy repercussions in the political sphere. The theory of the "blond beast," the incarnation of most of the virtues and the destined master of the world, has been incalculably pernicious. Germany's claim to represent the pure Nordic type is fallacious. For good or for ill she has a large infusion of Slav blood in her composition. Her proportion of the Nordic type is much less than in Scandinavia, Denmark and Great Britain. A large proportion of the stock of central and southern Germany belongs to the so-called Alpine race—the "stocky," dark, round-headed type—and the psychology of southern Germany presents many points of contrast with that of the northern districts. It is a question whether there are any pure races in Europe. Admixture has been going on for countless generations, and nationality is less a question of sameness of blood than of community of ideas and identity of civilisation.

J. A. L.

Social Hygiene; October, 1919.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, by Charles E. Barr; pp. 545-552. The problem of dealing with large armies in the period between the armistice and demobilisation was a formidable one, and it seems to have been solved with a large measure of success. Athletics and education were the means chiefly employed, and amusements of various kinds played a part. The first attempt in the American armies at a solution of the educational problem was made through the establishment of the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune, Côte d'Or. In this school hundreds of instructors and thousands of students engaged in the study of subjects ranging from mechanic and industrial arts to the highest ranges of philosophical thought that are found in the home colleges and universities. A considerable number of ambitious young men were permitted to enrol in the universities of France and England, which freely opened their doors to them. In the camps instruction was afforded in agriculture, salesmanship, insurance, dramatics, citizenship, and other subjects. Very special emphasis was laid upon instruction in citizenship. The lectures covered such subjects as the following—elementary principles and organisation of government, problems of government, international relations, industrial conditions and problems, causes and prevention of disease, housing conditions, city planning, agriculture.

It was feared at first that the men would be indisposed to profit by these courses of instruction, but the precise contrary was found to be the case. The troops showed the liveliest interest in the lectures, a tribute alike to their good sense and to the ability and tact of the lecturers. The talks were plain and practical and "it was demonstrated again and again that no principle is too recondite, no course of action so involved that simple treatment in simple language could not make it clear." In the citizenship course the lectures on public health occupied a prominent place. The subjects of venereal disease and prostitution received special attention. Dietetic problems were dealt with. The great cost of disease and the methods employed for its prevention were emphasised. "It is the firm belief of the writer that these lectures have done much good. The causes of disease are often obscure to the layman, and he falls into illhealth through his own ignorance or inadvertence. Education of this sort, popularized, but losing nothing of scientific accuracy in its presentation, cannot fail to produce results of cumulative import-

ance in the years to come. There is a vital need that this combination of citizenship and health be introduced into our schools and colleges."

J. A. L.

Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology;
November, 1919.

AMERICA AND THE DRUG HABIT: Report of Committee of Institute (Francis Fisher Kane, Chairman); pp. 356-367. America seems to be in danger both from the point of view of health and morals from the rapid growth of the drug habit. The growth in the use of narcotic drugs has far exceeded the growth of the population. Although the population in 1900 was only two and one half times as great as in 1860 the amount of opium entered at the custom houses for consumption was approximately five times as great, without taking into computation the smuggling which went on from Mexico and Canada. America consumed 36 grains of opium *per capita*, while Austria consumed less than a grain, Italy one grain, Germany two grains, Portugal two and one-half grains, France three grains and Holland three and one-half grains *per capita*. As regards cocaine, there were enough cocaine leaves imported into America to furnish every man, woman, and child with two and one-half pharmacopeia doses per annum. It was estimated that 150,000 ozs. of cocaine are produced, of which only 25 per cent. is used in legitimate medical or dental practice. Drug addiction is evidently spreading, especially in the large cities.

The relation of this increase in drug addiction to alcoholic restriction is a sociological question of the utmost interest and importance. The opinion in the Southern States, where prohibition has been in effect for some years, seems to favour the view that there is a connection between compulsory abstinence from alcohol and the tendency to indulge in narcotic drugs. The drug habit seems to be acquired in the majority of cases by association with addicts. The drugs used in the order of frequency are morphine, heroin, opium, and cocaine. Codeine, laudanum and paregoric are used in about equal amounts, but to a lesser extent. Most addicts are American born, and it is rare to find an addict among immigrants on their arrival in the country, but this statement does not hold good for the Chinese and other Oriental nationalities.

As regards the relation of drug addiction to crime the offences most frequently committed are larceny, vagrancy, forgery, assault, and violation of drug laws. These individuals are frequently aiders and abettors, less frequently the leading actors in criminal conduct. Cocaine and heroin alone seem to conduce to the more violent crimes. The Harrison laws relating to these practices are believed to be adequate, if strictly applied, but further legislation dealing with the care and treatment of addicts is regarded as urgently necessary. Mere confinement or segregation is not enough. The usual "gradual reduction" cure proves ineffectual, the patient usually relapsing on being sent back to his former environment. Government institutions specially organised and managed along the lines of the new modern penology should be provided. International control of the drug traffic is a necessity, and an educational campaign to enlighten the public on the evils consequent upon drug addiction should be instituted. It is also suggested that the manufacture, sale, and administration of heroin should be prohibited.

J. A. L.

Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology;
November, 1919.

TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION, by Dr. L. L. Stanley; pp. 368-370. A temporary cure of addicts is a simple matter, but when the addict returns to his usual haunts he usually resumes the practice of his vice. An essential to successful treatment is that the patient should be genuinely solicitous of cure. Institutions for treatment should be adequate in all respects, and isolation rooms with honest, trustworthy attendants are essential. The most effective cures known are the Lambert and the hyoscine treatments.

The Lambert treatment is essentially one of intestinal elimination by cathartics with the administration of belladonna and fluid extract of hyoscyamos in drop doses over a period of 60 hours. Good results are claimed for this treatment. The hyoscine treatment consists in the hypodermic injection of hyoscine hydrobromate for a period of 48 hours, preceded by a week in which the patient is made to eliminate by means of cathartics, diuretics, sweat baths, massage, and other means for ridding him of the poisons which have accumulated in his system for long periods. Recently a new treatment has been brought out consisting of repeated injections of salt solution into the veins for a period of several days.

J. A. L.

Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene; July, 1919.

THE RIGHT TO MARRY, by Adolph Meyer, M.D.; pp. 145-154. In this article two questions are considered. First, who is entitled to progeny and who should be considered as unfit, and what can a democratic civilisation do about it? Second, what advice should be given to, and heeded by, those who have children, but who realise that their progeny do not enjoy an untainted stock? Facts which are now familiar are adduced to show the unfortunate results of matings of persons of infected stock. The question is—who is to decide the propriety of marriage? Is it, says Dr. Meyer, “a certificate exacted from a physician for two or three dollars, as was advocated in Wisconsin? Or the good sense of the community? Or a free and sensible collaboration of the responsible parties, the good sense and goodwill of the community, and, when needed, the help of the expert physician?” He continues with much force—“A careful student of the literature and the facts of eugenics realises the complexity of the problem and the reason why we should be cautious about pushing everything to the point of legislative regulation. It is in the interest of civilisation to provide principles and customs rather than laws, and to give the plain sense of the individual a chance to develop and to become effective. Give the people the facts and some help to think and the right sources of advice, and there will surely be results.” He proceeds—“We can do justice to the individual as well as to the race by making some practical conditions for such individuals to marry and have children; i.e., if they can feel and give to their own sense and conscience reasonable assurance of giving a family of four children a wholesome, healthy environment and education, then even tainted persons might be allowed to marry, especially into untainted stock. If any unfavourable heredity should crop out, it would be highly probable that healthy and capable brothers and sisters would be able to assure the protection and care of the problematic abnormal individual. This excludes the marriage of imbeciles and many psychopaths. In the present state of development, eugenics has no right to enforce a stronger negative policy than this.”

The second question is—What is the duty of those who have become parents but with hereditary taint? The first necessity is that parents should have the sense to recognise facts, and to be guided in the education and control of abnormal children. Too often, they are hypersensitive and wilfully deluded. A well-organised civilisation must devise means for the training and employment of those who are mentally below the normal. The value of training schools and mental hospitals must be freely recognised. Early departures from complete mental stability must be diagnosed and dealt with. The facts of heredity must be made generally known. The conclusions from heredity study cannot at present be codified in the form of legislation. The public, however, can be instructed and helped to sounder modes of thinking. Parents with children of abnormal type must recognise their special responsibilities and face them courageously.

J. A. L.

METHODS OF DEGENERATION IN THE OSTRICH, by Professor J. E. Duerden, M.Sc., Ph.D.; pp. 130-193. A detailed description of the manner

in which the ostrich and other ratitæ differ from typical birds in the development of their plumage and digits. This development is very variable, and Professor Duerden regards it as proof of continual degenerative changes due to senescence of the germ-plasm. No evidence is given that the birds lack vitality, or suffer any disadvantage from their scanty plumage, or from the specialisation of the foot.

WOMAN A COMRADE, by H. Fehlinger; pp. 487-490. To a large extent this paper is a eulogy of Paul Krische's treatise, "Woman a Comrade," of which Marcus and Weber, of Bonn, are the publishers. It sets forth an ideal according to which no woman will be considered a fit mate for a man unless she can take an intelligent interest in both his concerns and those of the general public. He, for his part, must share her interests. Thus moral and intellectual as well as physical and social considerations will determine the choice of partners in marriage, and parents will be so well suited to one another that their best gifts will be inherited by their children.

L. K.

Die Neue Generation; Heft 9.

THE OFFSPRING OF GIFTED WOMEN, by Dr. M. Vaerting; pp. 426-433. This paper is an eloquent comment on the convention according to which it is right for a man, but not for a woman, to sacrifice procreation to personal achievements. A mother's endowments are absolutely lost to the next generation if she sacrifices their cultivation in favour of producing children who, owing to the inferior qualities of the father, may have but mediocre ability. Even granted the possibility that a gifted woman may produce equally gifted children, these in their turn, if they be girls, are called upon to sacrifice their gifts to their family, and thus feminine incapacity becomes a permanency. If they be boys, no eugenic advantage is gained; for they again cultivate their genius at the expense of their procreative powers. Unisexual predominance leads inevitably to want of logic. Any one can appreciate this truth who considers the curious fact that no one ever seems to think about the gifted woman as a mother until she enters the path of personal distinction.

There should be but one law for both sexes—to find a just and beneficial mean between individual and generative achievements. The present must not be allowed to pauperise the future, and the future must not rob the present.

L. K.

Journal of Genetics; January, 1920.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON SELF-INCOMPATIBILITY IN HERMAPHRODITE PLANTS, by A. B. Stout; pp. 85-129. The fact that many families of flowering plants are beautifully adapted to insure cross fertilisation has long been familiar as one of the classical examples of Darwinian adaptation. The remarkable fact that many individuals of these families are partially or wholly self-sterile has been made the basis of the widespread but unfounded assumption that there is in general some mysterious advantage in cross-breeding over inbreeding. Even the absurd speculation has been put forward that the low birth-rate of the upper classes is due to inbreeding. The researches of modern geneticists, which are well summarised in this paper, as well as the extensive new data here presented, show that self-incompatibility is exceedingly variable in self-incompatible species. Self-compatible plants arise from inbreeding self-incompatible strains, and self-incompatible plants from self-fertilising compatible individuals. In spite of this variability, distinct hereditary influences are apparent. Further, the evidence is conclusive that self-incompatibility is not always, if ever, produced by self-fertilising and inbreeding. One self-compatible strain was found to be decidedly degenerate, but the others were highly vigorous in growth and sex vigour. This, as the author states, is "convincing evidence that self-fertilisation is of itself not directly injurious and productive of degeneracy."

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The following is a summary of the Swedish Law of 1918 for the protection of Illegitimate Children. (Ministry of Health: Intelligence Division.)

Section 1.—A child born out of wedlock shall take his mother's name. The father may—or where the mother marries, her husband may—give the child his surname. The consent of the child's guardian must be obtained or the consent of the child if it is over 18 years old.

Should the child be a "Brautkind" the guardian, or the child himself when of age, shall decide whether he shall adopt his father's surname. By "Brautkind" are meant children born before the parents are legally married.

Section 2.—The mother shall have the charge of the child and shall be his legal guardian. Should the father desire to be responsible for the child he may be appointed as guardian, unless there are weighty reasons against his appointment. Access to the child shall not be forbidden to whichever parent has not the actual charge of the child, unless peculiar circumstances render this desirable.

Section 4.—Each parent shall contribute towards the child's maintenance according to his means.

Section 5.—The father shall be bound to provide for the mother for six weeks before and six weeks after the confinement, on a reasonable basis in accordance with either his or the mother's circumstances. In determining the amount due for maintenance special expenses incurred owing to the confinement must be taken into consideration. Should the mother have suffered during pregnancy from loss of work, or should the care of the child make it difficult for the mother to earn her living, or should she have contracted an illness directly attributable to pregnancy or confinement, the father shall be bound to contribute to her maintenance, but not more than four months previous to and nine months after confinement.

Section 11.—Should the father die without having secured the child's birthright to his estate in accordance with Section 12 of the Law, the child's claim, as well as the mother's, to a share of the estate left shall be secured. The child, however, may not receive more than he would have been entitled to had he been of legitimate birth.

Section 12.—The child may inherit from his mother and from his mother's relatives, and they in turn may inherit from him, as if of legitimate birth. If the child is a "Brautkind" he inherits legally from his father and his father from him, as if of legitimate birth.

Section 13.—A "welfare guardian" shall be appointed for every illegitimate child. He shall help the mother by advice and explanations and shall see that the child's rights are respected. The welfare guardian shall secure the child's maintenance without delay. He shall help in settling the preliminary arrangements respecting the maintenance order and in the appointment of a trustee when this is necessary.

Section 14.—Every unmarried woman who is expecting a child shall notify her condition to a member of the Children's Welfare Committee at least three months before the probable date of her confinement. Parents or members of the woman's household shall persuade her not to omit notifying her condition. The Children's Welfare Committee after proper notification, or on information from an outside source of the birth of an illegitimate child, shall appoint a suitable person, of either sex, as welfare guardian of the child.

Section 17.—Salaried welfare guardians may be appointed.

Sections 20-35.—When a man admits paternity before a minister of religion, a sub-prefect, a business official or a public notary, in the presence of witnesses, and should it be established through correspondence, and should the admission be confirmed by the mother, he shall be acknowledged as the father, unless future evidence to the contrary is proved. In the same manner the acknowledgment of the child as a "Brautkind" shall be made. The law, however, is not bound to accept the statements of the parties concerned. It shall make provision for a fuller explanation of the case, and shall collect all possible proof.

Should it be impossible to decide as to the paternity at once, but should there be at the same time sufficient evidence to assume the defendant's liability for maintenance of the child, a temporary maintenance order may be decreed until a definite verdict can be given.

Should a verdict be given in the defendant's favour, he shall have no power to demand a return of the amount paid to the claimant, but he shall be repaid from public funds with interest at 6 per cent.

Agreements or adverse verdicts regarding payments made, or the maintenance order, may be altered should there be sufficient evidence to justify a change in either.

The *Journal of Heredity* for Feb., 1920, contains an interesting scheme for the organisation of positive eugenics, under the title "The Development of Useful Citizenship" by H. H. Noyes, M.D. She proposes that the cost of the maintenance of children should be met out of common funds to which married persons and others should contribute. It is suggested that such funds formed on a basis of income or of occupation would much increase the birthrate of the middle classes, and would form a fitting memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

Reviewing Wilhelm Schallmayer's article in *Die Umschau*, attention is called to Max Von Grubin's proposal, that parents shall not be allowed to bequeath their entire estate to less than four children. Of an estate left to three children on Schallmayer's plan, only three-quarters may be bequeathed to them, the remaining quarter being divided, half to collaterals and half to the state for eugenic purposes. Some such plan as this would undoubtedly diminish the social disadvantage of large families.

Another paragraph of interest states the conclusion drawn by Pressey and Thomas, that mental tests show a distinct association between the value of the mind and the intelligence of the agricultural population; "the less intelligent stock being pushed back more and more into the hill country where land is poorest."

A chart shows the relative intelligence of 74 occupations, based on the mental test carried out in the American Army. The results of these tests should form valuable diagraphic material, but little can be judged from this chart.

Eugenists will be interested in Professor Adams Wood's comments upon H. H. Laughlin's recent article in the *EUGENICS REVIEW*; in a quotation from Major Darwin on "The Eugenic Bearing of Taxation," and perhaps in the discussion relative to heredity and environment carried out by Mr. Paul Popenoe and Mr. C. H. Cooley.

The American Social Hygiene Association is to be congratulated upon the eloquent pamphlet "*Conquering an Old Enemy*" by Will Irwin, issued in the American campaign against syphilis and gonorrhœa. This organisation hopes to organise dispensaries in every American town of 8,000 inhabitants for the free treatment of these diseases; such an organisation, if achieved, would constitute an extraordinary advance in the systematic preservation of public health.

An interesting pamphlet by C. B. Davenport and Lt.-Col. A. G. Lane entitled "*Defects of Drafted Men*" is reprinted from "*The Scientific Monthly*," February, 1920. It deals with the defects found in the American drafts. The frequency of the more important defects in the different States is shown by maps, and comparisons are also made in some cases between rural and urban areas, and between different races and nationalities. The original data should be of great value, but this summary is too short to give more than a slight idea of the results.

Criminal Gynæcology: A Socio-pathological Race-psychology, by Dr. J. R. Spinner; pp. 472-487. This paper is a protest against the doctrine that any and every woman, regardless of her own wishes, or of health, wedlock or any other considerations, should be expected to produce children for the State. The author contends that all this anxiety about the peopling of one's native land is unnecessary, and that the natural desire for children with which the ordinary, healthy woman is endowed, is quite strong enough to ensure the production of as many children as the nation can support on a high level of physical, mental and moral well-being.

Save the Youngest. W.S. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. THIS pamphlet comprises seven charts on maternal and infant mortality with explanatory comments. It provides a most useful paper for speakers, for nurses and for all who are associated with infant and maternity clinics. The pamphlet is of course concerned with maternal and infant mortality in the United States.

Den Nordiske Race.

Dr. Jon Alfred Mjoen has informed us of the issue in Scandinavia of a new monthly review entitled *Den Nordiske Race*. This review will deal with matters of race-hygiene as they affect the Nordic Race. The review will be edited from the Winderen Laboratorium, Christiania.

OFFICE NEWS.

Lectures to Members.

1. The lecture on "Criminality from the Eugenics Standpoint" given on March 16th at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House by W. A. Potts, Esq., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., appears in this present issue. The subject of his lecture will be continued at the Summer School at Herne Bay on Monday, August 9th at 8 p.m.

2. On Tuesday, April 20th Mr. E. J. Lidbetter gave an interesting lecture on eugenics and the Poor Law entitled "A Further Report on Poor Law Research" at the Wigmore Hall. The lecture was very interesting, and Mr. Lidbetter developed his theme in a thoughtful and lucid manner. Members of the audience have evidently, as witnessed by correspondence and interviews since the meeting, been given "furiously to think" on the points raised by Mr. Lidbetter. The diagrams prepared by Mr. Lidbetter were of great interest, and as a result of requests received they will be available for members to study at any time at the office by appointment, and will also form part of the exhibit of the Summer School at Herne Bay. Mr. Lidbetter will write up his lecture for the REVIEW and it will appear at a later date.

3. The lecture arranged for Tuesday, June 1st at the Wigmore Hall by Mr. C. Crofton Black B.A. Barrister-at-Law, on "Eugenic Aspects of the Income Tax" was of practical interest to a very wide public. Owing therefore, to requests received, the meeting was thrown open to the public.

A meeting for members will take place in October, when a debate

on "The Birth-rate" will probably take place, and in November when the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D., C.V.O., Dean of St. Paul's, will give an address on "Eugenics and Religion." Full notices will be sent to members in due course, and particulars of the Autumn and Winter lectures will appear in the October issue.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting took place on Tuesday, June 29th, at the rooms of the Royal Society at Burlington House, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Council of the Royal Society. A full report of the meeting and the Presidential address will be published in our next issue.

International Eugenics Congress.

It has been definitely decided that the Second International Eugenics Congress will be held in New York at the National Museum, in September 1921, the dates being September 22nd to September 27th inclusive. Mrs. A. C. Gotto O.B.E. was unanimously appointed honorary secretary to the Eugenics Congress, and a British Consultative Committee has been appointed by this Society. The names of those serving on the Committee will appear in the October issue.

Editor of the "Review."

We are delighted to welcome Mr. A. M. Carr-Saunders, who has undertaken to act as Editor of the REVIEW. Miss Robinson, who has worked so conscientiously during the past twelve months, has had to resign her position owing to continued illness at home.

Lectures Past and Present.

On Monday April 19th, Professor E. W. MacBride lectured to teachers at Erith. The lecture was arranged by the Erith Education Committee, and dealt with "Inherent Differences in Mental Quality in Children," and it was of great interest to the teachers, especially to those who were dealing with problems in mental defects in their own schools. Discussion took place among several of the teachers afterwards as to the uses of the Binet-Simon tests.

On Thursday May 6th the Secretary lectured at the Guildhall, Derby, on "Birthright." The lecture was the first in a course of public evening lectures at Derby in connection with the Health Week Campaign. The following is a report of the lecture as supplied from Derby:—

"BIRTHRIGHT."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES BEFORE MARRIAGE ADVOCATED.

"The birthright of every child is physical, mental and moral health. It is a national responsibility that every child which comes into the world should be provided, prior to its birth, with all that is required for its development into a good and worthy citizen." Thus said Miss Constance Brown (general secretary of the Eugenics Education Society) in lecturing at the Guildhall on Wednesday evening.

The lecture was upon the subject of "Birthright," and was held in connection with the present health week movement.

Miss Brown dealt in an interesting way with the effects which heredity and environment—especially the former—had upon the lives of the people. Everybody shared in the responsibility of making the nation an A1 nation, and everyone who tried to fulfil that responsibility was a eugenicist in reality if not in title. If gardeners took so much care over the rearing of plants and flowers surely the human race was entitled to at least as much care in its reproduction.

It was foolish indeed to spend time, energy and money in fighting disease which might be prevented. The workers in infant, child and adult welfare concerned themselves mainly with the improvement of environment, but they could not alter the qualities with which a child had been endowed by its parents.

The great part in social reform and reconstruction would have to be played by eugenics and although heredity and evolution were slow, one had to take a long view point of the matter and try to make that evolution beneficial for the generations in years to come.

It was not desirable that a system of eugenics should be compulsory by legislation but rather that the people should realise their responsibility to themselves and their offspring and to the community and its descendants. Moreover, eugenics like sex-instruction should not be disclosed suddenly to any boy or girl. Children should be taught gradually and made to realise that health of body and spirit was one of the greatest gifts which the human race could obtain.

The Mayor (Councillor A. J. Eggleston), who presided, agreed with the lecturer that if domestic animals and flowers were reared with such care, surely more care ought to be exercised in the bringing of fit children into the world. He hoped the public generally would take more interest in the matters which were placed before them during Health Week.

So far as Derby was concerned one had to realise that, unlike modern towns, there was the slum evil, which it was not easy to obviate. In spite of this, however, the borough was one which was well to the fore from a health point of view, thanks to the able services of those who had the administration of such matters in hand.

Alderman Dr. Laurie, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said, with regard to stock breeding, he was one who had long held the view that the human beings would have to adopt a somewhat similar procedure if we were to be a virile race.

No man could enter a trade or profession unless he had been trained to it, and yet one found young people rushing thoughtlessly and ignorantly into marriage—too often, alas, with serious and deplorable consequences. He thought that every young man or woman before getting married should be able to show a reasonably clean bill of health and a reasonable knowledge of how to bring up a family. It was not necessary for legislation to accomplish this—there was too much red tape already—but the common sense of the people ought to make them careful for their own well-being and that of their offspring.

Dr. Brindley (Medical Officer of Health) seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Thanks to the Mayor for presiding was voiced by Mr. E. G. Morley and Dr. Sims.

On Wednesday, May 26th the Secretary spoke on the same subject to the women and girls who are serving short sentences in Holloway Prison.

The lecture was one of a course organised by the Women's Imperial Health Association.

On Tuesday, June 1st Mr. Crofton Black addressed a public meeting at the Wigmore Hall on "Income Tax and the Family: The Case for Reform." The lecture is printed in this issue.

On Wednesday, June 16th Mr. R. Dixon Kingham took part in a debate at the Adult School at Hounslow entitled "Does Capitalism Render Eugenics Useless?"

"Yes": Mr. J. Humphrey, Socialist Party of Great Britain.

"No": Mr. R. Dixon Kingham, Eugenics Education Society.

On Tuesday June 29th the Annual Meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House at 3.45 p.m.

At the Educational Conference in January 1921, the Society is taking part, and Dr. A. F. Tredgold, M.D., F.R.S.E., will give an address on "Heredity and Educability."

Summer School.

The Summer School of Eugenics and Civics (the third of its kind which has been held and organised this year entirely by this Society) will take place at Herne Bay College, Kent, kindly placed at the disposal of

the Committee by the Headmasters, Clement Cargill Esq., and Eustace W. Turner Esq. from Saturday, July 31st to Saturday, August 14th inclusive.

Lectures.

The School will provide definite courses of instruction in certain subjects of vital interest and every-day concern to all social workers, including teachers, lecturers, medical and other university students, and all others who are interested in the promotion of modern social work.

Discussion Courses.

Alongside these lectures will be discussion courses under the guidance of lecturers specially qualified to deal by this method with such questions as will arise in the minds of individual students as a result of the lectures.

Work and Play.

The fact that many students will have had to give up part of their holiday period to attend the school has been kept in mind by the Committee in their choice of location and premises. Herne Bay College is delightfully situated in its own garden. It has its own tennis courts and large playing fields. It is close to the golf links, and ten minutes walk from the sea. Bathing, boating, golf, and tennis are therefore available, and ample time and opportunity will be allowed for country and seaside walks and excursions. A road motor service runs hourly between Herne Bay and Canterbury (7 miles), and passes the college gates. Excellent concerts and band performances take place daily.

Enrolment.

Students at the Summer School will be admitted strictly in order of application, as the accommodation is limited. The Committee have decided to keep the number of students to the low maximum of 99, since experience shows that such a number produces groups which are neither unwieldy nor non-social. Applications should be sent in at once.

Fees.

Fees will be £2 2s. for the two weeks. Students will not be admitted for less than the two weeks, except by special permission of the Committee. A small Bursary Fund is available. Applications from students for assistance from it will be considered by the Committee strictly in order of application.

Board-residence.

This will be provided at £3 10s. or £4 4s., according to the room allocated.

The following courses will be given at the school:—

HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EUGENICS.

General principles of heredity.—R. Ruggles-Gates, Ph.D., F.L.S., Reader in Botany, King's College, London. The material basis of heredity. The evolutionary background of heredity. Inheritance of physical traits in man. Inheritance of mental traits in man. The bearing of heredity on eugenic principles.

THE SOCIAL APPLICATION OF EUGENICS.

The ideals of eugenics.—R. Dixon-Kingham. Eugenics and social problems (two lectures).—E. J. Lidbetter. The elementary mathematics of eugenics.—W. Hope-Jones. Eugenics and Ethics.—W. Hope-Jones.

THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES.

By R. Douglas Laurie, M.A., Head of Department of Zoology, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Zoology treated as a basis for hygiene and social science studies. The consideration of a higher animal as a functioning organism. The universality of the essential life functions. The recapitulation of evolutionary history in individual development. The evolution of sex. Sex education. The family as the unit of society. Infant welfare. Heredity. Eugenics. There will be practical work in the school laboratory in connection with this course.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Miss V. Hazlitt, M.A., Lecturer in Psychology at Bedford College for Women. The scope and methods of psychology. The different aspects of consciousness. The most important traits of human nature:—Impulse, instinct and emotion (two lectures). Habit and learning by experience. Play, imitation and other general tendencies in human behaviour. Sympathy, suggestion. Drever's classification of innate tendencies. Consideration of how far man's innate tendencies supply the foundation for his social life. The relation of innate tendencies to the general thought processes:—The influence of ideals, self-control and responsibility. The development of the social self. Brief historical sketch showing the influence of the development of psychological knowledge upon sociological theory.

"THE MODERN CITIZEN."

This course will be under the direction of Mrs. H. M. Reid, Director of Social Studies, Bedford College for Women. She will be assisted by J. L. Holland, B.A., Secretary for Education to the Northamptonshire County Council, Charles S. Green, W. A. Potts, M.D., Medical Officer to the Birmingham Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, and Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices, R. W. Ferguson, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Educational Organiser, of Bourneville, and Councillor Miss Edith Sutton.

Lectures.

These will deal mainly with local government and the public services of health and education.

Among those already arranged are:—What is meant by Local Authorities; The Work of a Woman Town Councillor; Education as a Public Service; The Campaign for Public Health; The Work of a Day Continuation School; Outdoor Education.

Seminars will be held continuously during the fortnight.

Discussions.

Students will be invited to arrange, to suggest or to assist in debates on questions arising out of the course. The Committee have already been asked to give opportunity for a debate on "Should Municipalities undertake Trade?"

Practical illustrations in civic and social activity at Herne Bay and locally will be used whenever possible.

Elementary Researches.

As a basis for discussion it is suggested that students should collect information as to the work of the local authorities in their own district or town. In order that the records obtained may be generally helpful, a questionnaire will be sent, which students should take as a guide.

The questionnaire will be sent to all students on enrolment.

The purpose of the questionnaire will be:—

- (a) To stimulate inquiry by students into records and statistics affecting their own localities;
- (b) To collect information relative to the various areas, which may be subsequently available for comparison.

Public Evening Lectures.

Some of the evening lectures will be open to residents and visitors, including, it is hoped, a public lecture on "The Press and Right Citizenship."

SPEAKERS' TRAINING COURSE.

The Speakers' Training Course, organised by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and recognised by the Ministry of Health, will be held as formerly in conjunction with this Summer School. The lectures take place at various times during the fortnight, the first

lecture being on Wednesday, August 4th, and the last on Thursday, August 12th.

Nominees of branches of the N.C.C.V.D. or of the health committees of county councils or county boroughs may take the Speakers' Training Course free of charge, and will be admitted to the other courses of lectures at the school at a special fee of £1 5s. Owing to the limited accommodation available, it is hoped that all students taking the Speakers' Course will also take the full curriculum. Board residence will have to be booked in the student's name for the fortnight, even if only the Speakers' Course is taken.

The course is as follows:—

1. Biological Foundations.—R. Ruggles-Gates, Ph.D., F.L.S.
2. Venereal Diseases.—E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S.
3. Comparative Legislation.—Miss D. O. G. Peto.
4. History and Practical Policy of the N.C.C.V.D.—Dr. Otto May.
5. Public Health Administration and Venereal Disease.—Dr. C. W. Ponder, D.P.H.
6. Social Prevention.—Miss F. J. Wakefield.

A Consultative Committee has been appointed composed of residents of Herne Bay. They are as follows:—

Rev. J. Compton Bracebridge, M.A., George Blaiklock, Esq., J.P., Councillor G. Cursons, M.B.E., J.P., E. Salter Davies, Esq., M.A., Miss F. A. Dawson, Lt.-Colonel J. H. Lang-Sims, O.B.E. (Chairman), Mrs. Councillor Merry, Eustace W. Turner, Esq., M.A., Rev. J. Woodward, M.A.

Branches.

The MANCHESTER BRANCH held a meeting on April 23rd in order to find out whether the Branch could start its meetings again. A good meeting was held. Miss Constance Brown visited the Branch, and it has been decided to call a public meeting in Manchester early in the autumn. The Local Secretary reports as follows:—

"Our Manchester Branch is attempting a renewal of activities which have suffered by the war. To this end we are co-operating with other societies interested in public health in Manchester and Salford.

"A joint meeting of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association and the Manchester and District Eugenics Education Society was held on April 23rd, at 6, Booth Street Manchester at 4 p.m. To this meeting members of the Manchester Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases were invited, and the subject under discussion was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Bastardy Bill. A resolution warmly supporting this Bill was passed and forwarded to the proper quarters.

"A member of the Manchester Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, who was present, Mr. Jones-Davis, gave the meeting some very interesting views, the result of many years' work in helping unmarried mothers."

Major Leonard Darwin is giving an address at Manchester on July 2nd, entitled "The Future of Our Race and Social Reform."

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.—We hear from the Local Secretary at Birmingham that the Branch held a meeting and decided that their work as a Branch had been accomplished, and that the local members should now affiliate with the parent Society in London. The Branch members hope to be able to do a considerable amount of work in the future in the way of attending meetings, and urging the study of eugenics at all opportunities.

Cambridge University Eugenics Society.

We hear from the Hon. Secretary as follows:—

On Thursday May 20th Mr. G. U. Yule, University Lecturer in Statistics, read a paper on the fall of the birthrate. Tables were shown illustrating the course of the birthrate (births per 1,000 of the population)

in England and Wales since 1851. After a maximum in 1876 the rate had steadily fallen till shortly before the war, the total decrease being about one-third. The fall was a phenomenon exhibited by nearly all European stocks. Analysis of the data available by the use of methods of "standardisation" which eliminated the effect of changing numbers of married women in the population and their varying ages showed that the fall was practically wholly due to a fall in the fertility of married women.

Data for the different districts of London in 1871, 1901, and 1911 showed that the fall had affected mainly the upper class residential districts and greatly accelerated if it had not absolutely created the differences of fertility between different classes in the social scale.

Census data, analysed by Dr. Stevenson in a recent paper, confirmed this conclusion, but it showed that there were also remarkable occupational differences cutting right across the social gradation, *e.g.*, between textile workers and miners.

As regards the causes of the fall, Mr. Yule dissented from the common view that contraceptive methods were a sufficient explanation, they were a means not a cause. The definite data given in the report of the Birth-rate Commission showed no appreciable difference between the average size of the family where artificial methods were or were not used. Further the fact that in Connaught, where it is agreed that contraceptive methods cannot be adduced, the fertility in 1881 was very much lower than in 1911 shows that a low fertility can occur as a natural phenomenon. The data for Sweden show quite well marked fluctuation in fertility from 1756 onwards and in France the fall clearly started before 1855. It seemed clear that there material fluctuations in fertility, and after a reference to Dr. Brownlee's view that they were variations in "germinal vitality," Mr. Yule developed his own view that the initial moving force was probably economic.

The meeting was well attended and the interest taken was shown by the number of questions asked on the paper. The paper is being printed.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—The Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Branch writes as follows:—

Six small meetings for members only were held in St. Andrew's Hall. At the first (January 16th) Mr. Bodey spoke on "The Study of a Population" and at the third (February 13th) Mr. Chambers discussed "The Poor Law Child." The other four meetings took the form of a Study Class: Schuster's "Eugenics" was taken as a text-book, and chapters prepared before the meetings were talked over, and additional matter provided by way of illustration. The Class was taken by Mr. Bodey.

An open meeting arranged by the Society was held on April 16th at the Royal Institution, when Professor R. D. Laurie very kindly visited Liverpool to speak on "Zoology and Citizenship."

India.

Considerable correspondence has taken place lately between the Eugenics Office and the States of India. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has sent a donation of 20 guineas. The following States are studying the problems of eugenics:—

Peshawar.	Madras.
Punjab.	Burmah.
Assam.	Nagpur.
Poona.	Calcutta.
Bihar and Orrissa.	Bangalore.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*, Octobre, 1919. Janvier, 1920. (Paris : Librairie Félix Alcan.)
- The Cambridge Magazine*, November 15th, 1919-February 28th, 1920. (6, King's Parade, Cambridge; 2d.)
- The Charity Organisation Review*, November, December, 1919; January, February, 1920. (Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road; 6d.)
- The Chicago Medical Recorder*, November, December, 1919; January, March, April, 1920. (R. 804, 79 E. Adam Street, Chicago.)
- Child-Study*, November, December, 1919; January, February, 1920. (Gibbs and Bamforth, Ltd., Market Place, St. Albans; 1s.)
- The Crèche News*, November, December, 1919; January, February, March, 1920. (The National Society of Day Nurseries, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.1; 4d.)
- The Englishwoman*, November, December, 1919; January, February, March, April, May, 1920. (11, Haymarket, S.W.1.; 1s.)
- Girls' Club News*, November, December, 1919; January, 1920. (National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, 118, Great Titchfield Street, W.1.; 3d.)
- Income and Infant Mortality*, by JULIA C. LATHROP. (Reprinted from *The American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. ix., No. 4, April, 1919.)
- The Indian Emigrant*, August, 1919. (The Colonial Press, 14, Baker Street, Madras. Annual Subscription, foreign, 10s. post free.)
- Influenza Studies*, by RAYMOND PEARL, PH.D. Reprint from the Public Health Reports, August 8th, 1919. (Washington : Government Printing Office.)
- The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, January, 1920. (London : Society of Comparative Legislation, 1, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.4.)
- Man*, January, February, March, April, 1920. (Royal Anthropological Institute, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.)
- The Mathematical Gazette*, January, March, May, 1920. (London : G. Bell and Sons.)
- The National Temperance Quarterly*, Winter, 1919; Spring, 1920. (London : 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4; 1s.)
- Nationality and the League of Nations*, by THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K.C. (London : Social and Political Education League, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.)
- The Parents' Review*, December, 1919; January, February, March, April, May, 1920. (London : 26, Victoria Street, S.W.1; 7d.)
- The Relative Contribution of the Staple Commodities to the National Food Consumption*, by RAYMOND PEARL, PH.D. (American Philosophical Society, Proceedings, Vol. lviii., No. 3, 1919.)
- The Review of Reviews*, December, 1919; January, February, March, April, May, 1920. (Stead's Publishing House; 1s.)
- Revue Anthropologique*, September-October, 1919; January-February, March-April, 1920. (Paris : Librairie Félix Alcan.)
- Royal Society of Victoria, Proceedings*, Vol. xxxii., Part I., October, 1919. (Melbourne : Ford and Son.)
- Royal Society of New South Wales, Journal and Proceedings*, Vol. lii., 1919. (Sydney : George Robertson and Co., 17, Warwick Square, E.C.4.)

- Scientia*, January, April, May, 1920. (London: Williams and Norgate.)
United Empire, December, 1919; January, February, March, April, May, 1920. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.4; 1s.)
Welfare Work, January, 1920. (London: 11, Adam Street, W.C.2; 2d.)
La Semana Medica, January to April, 1920.
Die Neue Generation, December, 1919.
Bulletin de la Societe d'Anthropologie, 1920.
Whittier State School Report, 1916-1918.
Social Hygiene, January, May, 1920.
Mental Hygiene, March, April, 1920.
Journal of Heredity, January, February, 1920.
Journal of Genetics, February, March, 1920.
La Cultura Popolare, January, February, 1920.
Vineland Training School Bulletin, February, 1920.
Genetics, November, 1919.
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, February, 1920.
American Economic Review, March, 1920.
Science Progress, January, 1920; April, 1920.
The Journal of Delinquency, January, March, 1920.
La Nipiologia, July-December, 1919.
National Health, April, 1920.
Bulletin of the League of the Red Cross Societies, April, 1920.
American Journal of Physical Anthropology, October-December, 1919.
Education for the New Era, January, April, 1920.
Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, April, 1920.
Time and Tide, May, 1920.
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, March, 1920.
Rivista Italiana di Sociologia, April, 1920.
The First Five Years of a Child's Life, by G. MARTIN BENNETT and MARGARET BENNETT. (London: G. G. Harrap and Co., Ltd., 2 and 3, Portsmouth Street, Kingsway; 2s.)
Heredity, by J. A. S. WATSON, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. (London and Edinburgh: Jack Ltd.; Nelson and Sons, Ltd.; 1s. 3d. Revised edition.)
Mortality Statistics of Insured Wage-Earners and Their Families; 1919. (New York: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.)
The Crowd, by GUSTAV LE BON. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.; 7s. 6d. Twelfth Impression.)
Social Life in England, by WILTON HALL. (Blackie and Son; 2s. 9d.)
Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice, by STEPHEN LEACOCK. (The Bodley Head; 5s.)
The Great Society, by GRAHAM WALLAS. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Revised edition.)
Physiological and National Needs, by W. D. HALLIBURTON. (Constable and Co.; 8s. 6d.)
Psychology and the Day's Work, by EDGAR JAMES SWIFT. (George Allen and Unwin; 10s. 6d.)
Employment Psychology, by HENRY C. LINK. (Macmillan and Co.; \$2.50.)
The Idea of Progress, by J. B. BURY, 1920. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, London; 14s.)
A National System of Education, 1920. (Manchester: At the University Press; London: Longmans, Green and Co.; 1s.)
Problems of the Actor, by LOUIS CALVERT. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd.; 7s.)
Prehistoric Villages, Castles and Towers of South-Western Colorado, by J. WALTER FEWKES. (Washington: Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology.)